### Inder to Advertisements.

Succe to		~~~
Page	Col.   Page.	Col.
Auction Sales Finan-	Money to Loan 8	2-3
Amusements 8 Bankers & Brokers11	6 Proposals 8	2 3
Country Board S	The Part Part Catata W	2
Dividend Notices!! Country Property for	Steamboats	8-5
Excursions 8	6 Summer Resort Guides 8 5 The Turf 8	5
Financial Meetings11	4.5 To Let for Business	
Instruction 8	1-2 Purposes 9 Unfurnished Apart-	-
Restaurants 8	e ments to Let 9	

#### Business Nonces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Oreat Variety of Style and Price

No. 111 Fulton-at Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Waters represent years of study and experience. The only PURE and CORRECT mineral waters manufactured in this city.

# New York Daily Tribune.

POUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Czar has telegraphed to the Saltan demanding the immediate evacuation of Thessaly. — Under-Secretary Curzon said in the House of Commons that the request of the United States for a conference to consider more 

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. = CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: The conference report on the General
Deficiency bill was agreed to and the Harris Pacific Railroad resolution was disputed.

House: The conference report on the Tariff bill
was presented by Chairman Dingley, debated at
day and night sessions, and adopted by a vote of
185 to 118.

DOMESTIC.—The conference report on the Tariff bill was made public. — The excitement in regard to the gold diggings on the Clondyke continues, and many men are setting out for the new Eldorado. — Debs induced many miners in the Fairmont region of West Virginia to strike but the number of strikers. many miners in the Fairmont region of West Virginia to strike, but the number of strikers diminished greatly along the Norfolk and Western Railroad. — Lieutenant Peary and his party sailed on the Hope from Boston for Greenland. — Governor Taylor of Tennessee appointed Thomas B. Turley, of Memphis, United States Senator to succeed the late Isham G.

Harris.

CITY.—Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company protested against consolidation with the New-York and East River Company.

The Rothschild's Sons Company, manufacturers of saloon fixtures, made an assignment, with liabilities of \$150,000, and assets of more than \$100,000.

The Park Board approved the plans for the buildings of the Botanical Garden.

The contests of the Larchmont Yacht Club race meet were continued.

Winners at Brighton Beach: Azure, Fleeting Gold, Halton, Brandywine, Dacian and Sir Vassar.

Stocks were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day:

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 78%.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or country homes, can have the Daily and Synday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for 3 months. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.78 per month, or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage prepaid. Address changed as desired.

### RESULTS OF CONFERENCE

One evidence that the conference tariff deserves credit may be seen in the misrepresentations of it, which are more numerous and more absurd than usual. One claim is that the Sugar Trust gains vastly because the lowest and the highest grades of refined bear exactly the same duty, which "will be absolutely prohibitory on "such sugars as are technically known as first-"grade German marks." The truth is that the present differential duty, an eighth of a cent a pound, is exactly the same for all grades of refined and the same as that in the pending bill, and the present additional duty on bountypaid sugar, a tenth of a cent a pound, is not "absolutely prohibitory," but failed to exclude 78,000,000 pounds in the last fiscal year. The provision which will exclude such sugars in the main is the one for a countervailing duty on all bounty-paid sugar, refined or raw, equal to the bounty paid thereon. This was intended to give a decisive advantage to beet-sugar producers in this country, and to refined made from such beet sugar, and the more thoroughly it secures the home market to home producers the sooner will the country be free from dependence either upon domestic monopoly or upon foreign bountles. The conference bill makes the duty on refined

exactly an eighth higher than on sugar testing 100 degrees, as it was in the House bill, putting both .075 of a cent higher. At 85 degrees the House duty and the conference duty are exactly the same, 1.3 cents, and below that point the conference duties run lower than those of the House by one-hundredth of a cent for every two degrees. Above 85 degrees the conference duties advance-more than those of the House in the same proportion so that on 88-degree beet sugar they are .015 of a cent higher-1.405 against 1.39 cents-giving some further advantage to domestic beet-sugar producers. Moreover, the progressive increase gives a still greater advantage against foreign centrifugal sugar, on which at 96 degrees the conference duty is 1.685, against 1.63 cents under the House bill. Between this duty on 96 degrees and on refined the difference by the House bill was .245 of a cent, by the Senate bill .32 and by the conference bill .265. This difference covers the loss by refining and other cost, so that of .075 of a between the Senate and the House bill the

conference retained .020 and dropped .055. The assertion is commonly made by Demoeratic journals that the conference bill will not yield enough revenue by \$20,000,000 the first year, and that Senator Aldrich and Representative Dingley have so admitted. The story is contradicted as to Chairman Dingley by his own statement to The Tribune's Washington correspondent, and probably Mr. Aldrich would now modify his estimate made when the bill was first reported to the Senate, in the light of existing facts. Every such estimate is necessarily based upon some conjecture regarding the measure of prosperity to be expected, and the resulting magnitude of consumption and importation of taxed or dutiable articles. It is every day becoming more probable that expanding business within the next few months will lasure larger consumption of most products than was realized during the last fiscal year, and

The decision of the conferrees as to wool and waellens adds materially to the revenue to be expected, not immediately from wool, but from goods, and the House duty on fine lumber adds something, while the conference duties on burlaps, bags and bagging, if not quite as high as the House proposed, will materially increase

revenue. The House provision was also adopted, it is stated, making new duties apply to goods withdrawn from warehouse after the bill takes effect, and this will further increase Whether desirable in other rethe revenue spects or not, the return of paintings, statuary and works of art to the dutiable list will also swell the customs receipts. But the main fact, upon which Republican statesmen have never yet counted in vain, is that restoration of general prosperity surely increases the revenue derived from given duties or taxes. The increasing consumption of tobacco, beer, distilled liquors and other such articles expands rapidly with improvement in business conditions. In like manner the purchases of imported luxuries, which are but slightly affected by any moderate

THE HARBOR AND THE MAILS.

the Postoffice will probably remedy this to some

degree. But the root of the evil lies deeper. It

is to be found in the difficult entrance to the

harbor, and in the wide separation of the steam-

ship docks from the railroad stations. The real

reform is to be effected, therefore, by improve

ment of general harbor and terminal facilities.

The first thing is to make it possible for any

steamer, of greatest size and deepest draught, to

enter the harbor and make good speed straight

up to her dock, at any hour of day or night, and

at any state of the tide. To do that is a mere

problem of engineering and Custom House ad-

ministration. It is a difficult problem, if you

will, but far from insoluble. To say it cannot

be done is like the former sayings, that the Erie

Canal could not be made, or the Brooklyn Bridge

built, or the dangers of Dead Man's Curve

abated. Human progress consists in the doing

The second part of the reform is to make

direct connection between inland and ocean

commerce, so that trains from all the great

trunk lines can be run down upon the plers

alongside which the great steamships lie. Then,

with the mails assorted on shipboard, there will

be not a minute lost in the transfer. The sacks

of mail matter may be swung directly from the

steamer's deck into the waiting cars, and mails

arriving in port at 8:45 o'clock may be speed-

ing north, east, south and west by rail at 9

o'clock. This, too, is a mere problem in engi-

actually been accomplished at some ports. Per-

haps the entire plan suggested here is more

elaborate and more difficult than any under-

taken elsewhere. Very well. Some harbor must

be the most perfect and have the best facilities

in the world, and New-York is as well entitled

New-York is the entrance point for the Euro-

which those mails are to be received at Phila-

Francisco. Every State and community in the

whole Republic is interested, and will be in-

creasingly interested, in the matter. Chicago

may not care much about New-York's commer-

to attain that distinction as any other

of things which the unprogressive declare im-

Improvement of the harbor mail service

expected.

after that.

increase of taxes, rapidly increases with general prosperity. Protective duties and resulting activity mean larger revenue than experts are able to estimate, just as general prostration under the Democratic tariff meant smaller revenue than Secretary Carlisle or the Treasury experts again under consideration, as it may well be. Much progress has been made by the postal authorities in this respect in recent years, but there is room for much more. Despite the best efforts of the Postoffice, much delay often occurs in the transfer of mails from incoming steamers to outgoing trains. Such is especially the case when steamers arrive at this port in the evening after 7 o'clock. Important mail trains leave the city at about 9 o'clock, and it not infrequently happens that there is a failure, by a few minutes or more, to make connection between the docks and the stations, with the result that the mails must wait over until the next morning. Had they caught the evening trains they would have been delivered in distant cities the next day. Waiting until the morning trains, they reach their destinations late in the evening, and are not actually delivered till the day dead level of compensations. That fever means longing for distinction as well as longing for The increase of working force proposed by

#### CITY OFFICIALS AND CITY ART.

things. It fosters courage, it begets heroes, it

makes romance.

indeed, by many men of fair cultivation when in any matter where art is the predominating feature he rarely thinks it worth while to advise with an artist.

Take the melancholy illustration offered by the proposed Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. Certain city officials have been intrusted by the Legislature with a quarter of a million dollars to expend in commemorating the patriotic valor of the men who gave their lives for their country. They deserve the noblest structure that can be erected, and it is due to their memory neering, difficult perhaps, as all great problems and to the living who pay for the monument that the highest artistic skill should be secured are, but entirely possible, in one part of the to direct the movement at every step. But, on harbor if not in another. In a measure it has the contrary, this Board, taking counsel with no one, except perhaps the representatives of real estate associations who were very eloquent, selected a site without any careful study. The Fine Arts Federation at once wrote a convincing protest to show just why the plaza was a bad location for the monument, but the committee, This is not a mere matter of local pride or | without any attempt to answer these objections, local profit. It is one of National importance. went, straight ahead as if the unanimous conpean mails of the whole Nation. Upon the fa- and sculptors was too trivial a thing to be heedcilities of transfer depends the promptness with ed. An indignant letter from the leading officers of the Navy, who find enough in a single paradelphia, at Chicago, at New-Orleans, at San graph of the Federation's protest to convince them that no adequate memorial can be built

are to make competing designs for the work. respect of any one of these architects; in fact, we know nothing of the majority of them, and they may all be men of the highest taste and training. But it would be absurd to claim that they have earned a position among the leading That will be a great thing for New-York. But architects in this city, and one cannot help wondering why the men who have already achieved renown were not invited. And finally, after has gone steadily wrong at every point, is to sit in aesthetic judgment and pronounce which one of them deserves the prize of heaufy

The sum of the matter is that a commonplace or nely structure will probably be erected, and it will certainly be badly placed. That is, \$250,000 will be wasted, and worse than wasted: for, unless we are to have a monument of which the city will be proud, and unless it is set in a location where its surroundings will enhance its beauty and usefulness and where it will not mar another impressive work of art like Central Park, we had better have no monument whatever. It will do no adequate honor to the memory of the dead, for they deserve the best that American art can give. It will commemorate one thing, however, and that is the crude and uncivilized way in which a commission to construct an important work of art for the city was carried out by the city's own officials in the last years of the nineteenth century.

## INTEREST IN HAWAII

culture throws some convincing light upon the Hawaiian question. It is a most effective answer to the Japanese protest against annexation. That protest was largely founded upon the alleged ground of Japan's great interests in the Hawalian Islands. This circular shows what American interests there amount to-a showing before which all Japanese interests

The circular deals with the last ten years, the very period in which Japanese interests have had their origin and growth. It shows that in the first half of this period no less than 91.20 per cent of Hawaiian foreign trade was with the United States. Certainly those figures indicate a sufficient predominance of American interests to answer the claims of any of the other nations that made up the remaining \$.80 per cent. But perhaps American trade is deelining, and that of Japan increasing? Not at all. In the second half of the decade American trade actually increased to 91.92 per cent, and per cent. That rule holds good down to the present day. In 1896 Hawaiian trade with the United States was greater than in any preced-

It is true that Hawaiian trade with other countries is growing, especially with Japan, China and Canada. That is natural. But those coentries are not rivals of the United States. They are not gaining upon the United States. They purchase only about one-half of 1 per cent of what Hawali sells. They sell, all of the nations. A New World was discovered by them together, less than one-fourth of what

Columbus, and every adventurer in Europe was | Hawali purchases. The interests of the United | PRUSSIANS STILL SHUT OUT States outweigh theirs manyfold-so enormous those Spanish and French explorers who scoured | ly that there is no comparison but only contrast between them. So far, indeed, as commercial interests are concerned, Hawaii is already and has long been a part of the United States. It is not to be conceived that this country will be compelled to ask the permission of any other nation before it can set the formal our people are rushing off as they did, recklessly i seal upon what is substantially an accomplished fact.

> Mrs. Lease wants to be Governor of Kansas. We hope she will get the nomination. Populist circus has been rather tame of late. It needs more ringlets and less whiskers.

> The enemies of the Administration were horrified because the President had ideas about a Librarian of Congress which did not fit in with their preconceived notions of what he ought to do. They were sure that the whole library might as well be thrown to the dogs. All the new Librarian's acts have been conspicuously worthy and have compelled their reluctant commendation, though they still insist that it was highly improper for the President to appoint a man who has done just the right things that they were sure he would not do.

> If the free silver agitators should resolve to emigrate forthwith to the new gold fields and grow up with the country there would not be the slightest objection on the part of any sensi-

> The local Populist wants money to conduct his campaign, and as he has none himself, and cannot get any of the gold bugs whom he is preparing to spray out with hellebore and mandragora, he is enforced to send the hat around among his brethren of the West and South. But they also have none, which is the principal reason why they are "Pops" and are trying to bring in an era of confiscation. On the whole, the outlook for the local organization is over sterile and stony ways, and without staff or scrip they bid fair to have a rather wearisome journey of it.

"British gunboats in Behring Sea" is not an alarming but rather a reassuring announcement. The vessels are welcome there, for they are needed there to fulfil a duty to the United States as well as to Great Britain.

The tropical seals brought to the Aquarium at Castle Garden possess constitutions of great delicacy, and one of the three has died of consumption, which it seems sometimes affects that innocent animal, and which Great Britain may now assert is the cause of the falling off in numbers of the Pribyloff herd, the piratical Canadians with their harpoons and artillery having had nothing to do with it.

Last week was a record week in Fresh Air Fund work. Let this one be a record week in Fresh Air Fund contributions!

#### PERSONAL.

E. D. Smith, a manufacturer of Menesha, Wis., has given to the town a tract of land worth \$25,000 for a public park and \$25,000 for a public library.

Miss Bertha Stoneman, a student in the botanical department of Cornell University for several years, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there in 1896, has been appointed professor of bot any in the Huguenot College, in Cape Colony, South Africa. She sails from New-York on Saturday, July 24, for Liverpool, whence she will go by the British African line of steamers direct to Scuth Africa. The Huguenot College was founded for the education of the daughters of the French and Dutch Huguenot and English residents of South Africa.

The Russian committee charged with the erection of a monument to the Russian Ivan Turgenieff at Orel has made a public appeal for funds. The Czar has opened the subscription, and the project is under the patronage of the Grand-duke Con-stantin Constantinovitch, president of the Imperial Academy.

The following story is told of the late Sir John Bennett, the watchmaker: He was, with two friends, travelling up to town from an outlying place some fifteen or twenty miles distant, when a little dispute arose as to the exact distance of the journey. The two friends were emphatic in their contradictions of each other's statements, and ventually offered to back their own opinions. At this point Sir John came to the rescue. He would not hear of a money bet, but consented to allow them to settle matters by betting a ten-guinea (Bennett's) watch.

Governor F. M. Drake of Iowa fell on the steps of the Capitol at Des Moines last week and struck his thigh at the point of an old wound caused by a bullet in the war. He is suffering a good deal of pain, but the injury is not serious.

Paris, July 19.-United States Consul-General John K. Gowdy, who had been seriously ill, is now improving and is about to be removed to Plembieres, a well-known health resort on the Angroone, for a change of air.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A conference of men and women interested in the great social, hygienic and philanthropic question pertaining to the welfare of human society will e held at Battle Creek, Mich., on October 12 to 17.

"OVER THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS." Over the hills of Dutchess
You come with flying feet,
Bending the waving rye,
Swaying the stiff-necked wheat;
Over the hills of Dutchess
You come on hurrying wing,
While the wild rose gives its fragrance,
While the daistes nod and swing.

Over the hills of Dutchess
Oh, south wind, tell me true,
Where else are the hills so green,
Where else is the sky so blue?
Over the hills of Dutchess
We'll wander with the wind,
With billowing grain and wild rose,
Leaving our cares behind,
—(Harry V. Marr in Poughkeepsic Eagle,

"The London Daily News" relates this incident of the recent garden party at Windsor: "When after the departure of the Queen from the grounds. boxes of cigars and cigarettes were handed round by the servants, a distinguished member, who never smokes, took a cigarette. His wife deprecated his smoking, prophesying that he would certainly 'Not at all,' was the reply; 'when the Queen offers me a cigarette I should be wanting in courtesy if I declined to accept it.' He accordingly lighted the cigarette at the gold-tipped end, and no evil result attended the venture."

The ex-King Milan is credited with the intention The ex-king man is created with the intention of setting up as a trainer of racehorses at Vienna. A group of financiers are reported to have advanced the funds for setting up a stable; while the proximity of the Austrian capital to Servia will permit the royal sportsman to keep an eye on political events at home.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineer will meet at Ellot, Me., July 26, to celebrate the semi-centennial of the first successful an electric passenger car by Moses G. Farmer, at

A Satisfactory Excuse.-"Well, little girl, what is it?"
If you please, sir, Mr. Slimmer will not be able to come down this morning. He's just got back from a two weeks' rest in the country, and he's all tired out."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Here is a fish story from Fort Tampa, Fia.: Son fishermen who recently caught a shark noticed that his stomach was considerably distended, while the lower portion of his body and tail were quite thin. These facts excited the curiosity of the fishermen, and they decided to dissect it. Upon opening his stomach a small pork barrel, with one head knocked out, was found. trade actually increased to 91.92 per cent, and was pointing upward toward the fish's throat, and that of all others put together decreased to 8.08 was literally filled with dead fish, but they could not be digested, hence the shark was literally starying to death, yet he had a barrel of fish in his

It was the question of the soul of a certain sallor lad, and the good man who had charge of the mission was doing his best to show the owner whither certain habits in which he took great pleasure. If not pride, would inevitably lead him. "And that lake," said the good man, continuing his discourse; "that lake is of burning fire." "Humph," returned Jack, carelessly; "then it'll soon burn out, and that's all right."
"It will never burn out," said the good man; "and, moreover, my friend, you are so made that you will be able to endure it."
"Then I'll soon get used to it," said Jack, cheerfully, "and that's all right."—(Boston Budget.

SUPERINTENDENT PAYN REFUSES TO SUSPEND THE INSURANCE RETALIATION.

Albany, July 19.-Louis F. Payn, Superintendent

of Insurance, has refused to grant permission to do business in this State to the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company and the Prussian National Insurance Company, on the ground that the Prussian Government discriminates against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the New-York Life and the Egultable Life. On February 21, 1896, Superin tendent Pierce, acting under the new Retaliation law, revoked the authority of the Prussian Na tional Insurance Company, of Stettin, Prussia, and the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, to do business in New-York, refusing renewal certificates of authority for that year, and declined to consider further the application of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, of Magdeburg, Prussia, then pending before the Department. He based his action upon the grounds that objectionable features existed in certain rules and regulations established by the Prussian Government, which compelled some of the largest, best-established and most-responsible American companies to abandon the carrying on of their business in that country, subjecting companies to great loss of capital invested there on the strength of permits previously granted

As soon as Mr. Payn came into office the Prussian companies again made application, and appeared with counsel, after vainly trying to get the Retaliation law off the statute-books, haustive hearing was given. Superintendent Payn, n declining to issue permits to the companies,

The Prussian Government has discriminated against some of the largest and best insurance companies to the extent of practically driving them out of the realm, after having made large investments in the low interest-bearing stock of said Government, under its requirements, and in seal estate there, and in establishing their business, all on the faith of permits which had been divisedly granted and in good faith supposed to be inviolable.

advisedly granted and in good faith supposed to be inviolable.

Amity is of little value, except it be mutual, and when it is refused on the one side it may sometimes become necessary to withhold it for a time on the other as a retaliatory measure, in order the sooner to bring about that mutuality necessary to its valuable existence.

Chapter 23, Laws of 1895, is manifestly a retaliatory act, and, although general in its terms, it was aimed at the Kingdom of Prussia. Retaliatory legislation is never presumed to have been enacted except in extreme cases; such presumption follows this law, and it is my duty to execute the law as I find it, and not to criticise or question the motives for its enactment. The action of my predecessor seems to have been fully justified by the law and the facts, and no sufficient reason appears for a reversal.

Aside from the facts above stated, there is another sufficient reason why this application should not be granted.

On February 20, 1897, the President of the United States transmitted to the Senate a message which, with the documents accommanying the same.

he granted in February 20, 1897, the President of the United tes transmitted to the Senate a message which, he the documents accompanying the same, wed fully the nature and extent of the condi-

showed fully the nature and extent of the conditions by which certain American insurance companies have been excluded from transacting business in Prussia on account of the regulations above referred to, and that important correspondence and negotiations had been and, so far as I have been informed, are still being carried on between the Government of the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia with a view to an amicable adjustment; and the granting of this application by me at this time would seem to be an unwarrantable interference with and forestalling of the negotiations now pending.

#### BOTANICAL GARDEN PLANS.

BUILDING ARRANGEMENTS APPROVED-RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF

FINE ARTS FEDERATION.

The Park Board at its meeting yesterday afteroon accepted the report on the plans and spe cations for new buildings for the New-York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park. The report was made by M. L. Britton, the director of the Botanical Garden. Commissioner Stiles refused to vote, saying he knew nothing about the plans, in the selection of which there had not been a proper compe-The plans and specifications were adopted by the vote of the other Commissioners, who also passed a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for \$500,000 for the new buildings. Mr. Stiles voted against the other Commissioners several weeks ago, when the plans for the laying out of the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park were passed by the Park Board. Yesterday the Park Board received and placed

on file the following resolutions, which had been passed by the Council of Fine Arts Federation: Whereas, The artists of New-York look forward with great interest to the establishment of the contemplated Botanical Garden; and

Whereas, They believe that, as these gardens are to be placed in one of the public parks, they are justified in demanding that they shall be so arranged and disposed that they shall add to, and not detract from, the artistic effect of the surnot detract from, the artistic elect of the sair-rounding landscape; and.

Whereas, The Department of Public Parks has retained experts whose standing and ability are recognized not only by the members of their re-spective professions, but by the public at large, to examine and report upon the artistic excellence of the general scheme prepared for the construc-tion of the proposed Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, and

eark, and Whereas, These experts have unanimously con-lemned the proposed scheme, and have recom-mended changes and alterations; and Whereas, it is conceeded that those in control of manufactures are conceeded that those in control of

Whereas, it is conceded that those in control of important municipal projects should co-operate with and act upon the advice of skilled experts, in order that the work proposed may reach a successful issue; therefore, be it

Resolved. That the Council of Fine Arts Federation deeply regrets and strongly deprecates the action of the Park Board in rejecting the recommendations of its commission of experts, to whom it had referred the plan formulated by the Board of Management of the Botanical Garden; and that it respectfully urges the said Park Board to reconsider its resolution approving the general scheme referred to, and give to the report of its experts the consideration to which it is entitled.

The Fige Arts Federation includes all the as-

The Fine Arts Federation includes all the associations representing the different branches of needed by the Park Board. The National Sculpture heeded by the Park Board. The National Sculpture Society yesterday sent to the Park Board a com-munication recommending the substitution of the new De Peyster statue for the old one in Bowling Green. The communication was referred to the Municipal Art Society, with the recommendation that the new statue be accepted.

CLARK UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL. Worcester, Mass., July 19.-The annual Summer School at Clark University, which is devoted to pedagogy and child-study, began the two weeks' term to-day. Worcester people who are interested term to-day. Worcester people who are interested in the University make a feature of the opening, and there was a large attendance of clitzens, as well as of those who are taking the course. The feature of the exercises was an address by Senator George F. Hoar, on "Trusts and Monopolies." Colonel E. B. Stoddard, chairman of the Advisory Committee, presided and welcomed the students to the city. President G. Stanley Hall's morning lecture was on "Nature Study and Teaching."

TO BE MR. REID'S GUESTS. London, July 20 .- "The Times" this morning says It is stated that Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States at the Diamond Jubilee, before departing for home, will entertain the Prince and Princess of Wales at a banquet.

NEW-YORKERS MARRIED IN LONDON. London, July 20 .- "The Times" this morning annot nees the marriage of Wilfred James Worcester. of New-York, and Susan Baldwin Kirkham, of the si me city. The ceremony took place in the Church of St. Mary Abbot's, in Kensington, on Saturday.

JEAN INGELOW SERIOUSLY ILL. London, July 19.-Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, now in her seventy-seventh year, is seriously ill.

#### MR SHERMAN ALMOST WELL. Washington, July 19 .- According to the report of

his family, Semetary Sherman has almost recovered and would have been at the Department to-day but for the bad state of the weather.

NOTABLE SPEECHES IN LONDON ON THE FOURTH.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The American Society in London held its annual dinner in commemoration of Independence Day at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, last night. Mr. Newton Crane, president of the society, occupied the chair. Most of the speeches were worth listening to, but three of them were worth going a long way to hear. These were made by Bishop Potter, of New-York; the Hon. John Hay, United States Ambassador and the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Special Ambassador of the United States upon the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. Each of the three speeches was perfect in its way, but Mr. Reid, who spoke at greatest length, succeeded in rousing his audience to a tremendous pitch of enthusiasm. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and the Rev. Mr. Miburn, the blind chaplain of the House of Representatives, also spoke. In all the speeches every reference to England was made in the kindliest spirit and in language that could only have been most gratifying to Englishmen. The Queen was cheered quite as heartily as the President of the United States, and it seemed to be the general opinion that the Anglo-Saxon race was without a rival, and that the two families were upon very cordial terms, and intended to remain so. and that the two families were upon very terms, and intended to remain so.

THE RENTAL OF THE SEAL ISLANDS.

CONDITIONS OF THE LEASE-A FRIENDLY SUIT TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT DUE THE GOVERNMENT

In the course of certain absurd statements concerning the recent publication by The Tribune of Secretary Sherman's dispatch to Ambassador Hay in relation to the seal question, mention has been made of the North American Commercial Company and D. O. Mills. A reporter of The Tribune asked Mr. Mills yesterday to give the reason for and the status of the alleged controversy between that company and the Government over the rental of the seal islands. In re-

ply, Mr. Mills said: "I am only one of several stockholders in the North American Commercial Company, whose business is conducted in San Francisco. I am. however, familiar with the terms of the company's lease and its relations to the Government. "The original law authorizing the leasing of the islands limited the catch of seals to 100,000

a year, but gave the Secretary of the Treasury the right to reduce the amount of the catch, with a proportional reduction of the rental. The subsequent lease to the North American Commercial Company does not contain this provision, but inasmuch as the law referred to constituted the authority for the leasing of the islands, it is contended that the stipulations are still in force. Since the present lease was made, with an understanding on the part of the company that the limit of the catch was to be 100,000 a year, the Government without regard to the lease has, during two years, stopped all killing excepting of such a number of seals as was deemed sufficient for food for the natives-7,500 a year being the number fixed as presumably adequate for that purpose. Since then the Secretary of the Treasury has seen fit to limit the catch to a small proportion of that which was originally allowed as the basis of the lease.

"The company from year to year has tendered to the Government the amount which it considered due, and has always been ready to pay what it should be found to owe. A year or more ago a suit was brought by the Government, which should be regarded as of the nature of a friendly action, to ascertain the respective rights of the parties. This suit is now in the United States District Court, and a decision is expected the coming fall."

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS ENDS.

ADMIRATION FOR THE INDUSTRIES OF THIS COUNTRY EXPRESSED-MANY OF THE DELEGATES PROTECTIONISTS.

Philadelphia, July 19.-The commercial congress of Latin-American representatives closed to-day with an exhaustive discussion by the delegates of the industrial conditions of this country as ob served by them in their forty days' tour, which ended last Saturday. The foreigners assembled this morning at the Philadelphia Commercia Museum, under whose auspices the congress and tour were conducted, and a formal programme of speechmaking was gone through with. Dr. Wilson, director of the Museum, presided.

Rafael de la Mora, an engineer of Guadalajara, Mexico, sald that Mexico imported more machinery from England for cotton mills and mining plants than from the United States, because, at least in heavy machinery, the English article they received has more solidity and better finish, and the English agents were sent to Mexico to watch and care for the machinery until it was made nearly perfect. For lighter machinery, such as agricultural implements, smaller engines, botters, etc., the Mexican manufacturers preferred the products of the United States. "We have a special demand at present," he added, "for small duplex pumps, agricultural machinery and windmills for the northern part of Mexico, and for air-compressors and mine machinery for all the principal mining districta."

Dr. Paul Zilling, director of the Commercial Mu-

seum of Stuttgart, Germany, took leather and leather goods for his subject. "There can be no doubt," he said, "that this is one of the most prominent industries of the United States, and one of those which will be able to take a good share of the export trade to foreign countries, having its natural resources—the large cattle stock of this country and the forests which furnish the bark for tanning—in unlimited quantities." Dr. Zilling pressed Milwards and the forests. country and the forests which furnish the bark for tanning—in unlimited quantities." Dr. Zilling praised Milwaukee and Buffalo for their extensive leather industries, and, continuing, said: "Last, not least, let me speak of the shoe industry, which I examined in Lynn. If it were only a question of price, there is no doubt that the shoe manufacturers of the United States would easily get part of the foreign trade, but before doing so they must carefully study the wants and the tastes of the different markets. The prospect for the export of American leather and leather goods is very favorable."

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Other addresses made were: "Agricultural Implements," Jesus de leaza, of Mexico City, and Carlos Lix Klett, of Argentina; "Drygoods," J. J. De Pombo, of Cartagena, Colombia; "General Novelties," Joac Costi, of Para, Brazii; "Apper and Priating," Dr. Fernando Mendes d'Almeida, Editor of the "Journal of Brazil," of Rio Jarietro: "Hardware, Glass and Chinaware," Ignacio Nery da Fonseca, of Pernambuco, Brazil, and "Metallurgy," Cordeira da Graca, of Rio Janeiro. Nearly ali of these addresses were in either Spanish or Portuguese. The general sentiment was one of admiration for the greatness of the various industries of the United States.

Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, thanking the Philadelphia Musseum, the various chambers of commerce, clubs, institutions and citizens throughout the country for the hospitality accorded to the delegates on their tour. Some of the delegates take exception to the impression conveyed by certain members of the party that all are free-traders. As a matter of fact, several of the foreigners are ardent protectionists and warm adherents of the present tariff policy of the United States, coming from countries where such a policy is in vogue.

IOWA'S GIFT TO HER NAMESAKE.

A SILVER SERVICE PRESENTED TO THE BATTLE-SHIP AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 19.-The presentation of a silver service to the battle-ship Iowa, which was to have been made by Governor Francis M. Drake, occurred this afternoon. Governor Drake was not present, on account of a painful accident sustained last week while he was entering the State Capitol at Des Moines. He fell on the State House steps and injured his left leg quite badly, the injury becoming more serious because of the leg having been wounded during the war. However, a delega-tion headed by C. D. McCarthy, of Des Moines, State Auditor, was present, and the gift was be-stowed by Mr. McCarthy with an appropriate speech

stowed by all accepted to-day was placed on the The service presented to-day was placed on the Idwa at League Island in two handsome French plate glass cases, linished with manogany. It consists of a dinner set of forty-one pieces, having embossed on each piece the State seal and motto. The service was gracefully accepted by Captain W. T. Sampson, the commanding officer of the Idwa.

### SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.

The programme for to-night's concert by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Roof Garden is as follows:

March American Engle	(a) Days Dillie
Overture, "Lodolska"	Cherubin
Paraphrase, "Blue Bells of Scotland"	
Pantasia, "The Prophet"	. Meverbeet
Overture, "Flying Dutchman"	Wagne
"Badinage"	
Variations on Kentucky Negro Song	
Spanish Serenade, "Lolita"	
"Babillage"	
"In the Mill"	···· } Gille
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2	Line
Overture, "Pique Dame"	Syran
Waltz "Autumn Roses"	474
Gavotte, "L'Ingenue"	Ardit
Gavotre, "L'Ingenue", March, "Military"	R. Reits
A fresh batch of vandavilla mante	

big audience at the Casino Roof Garden last night. The list included Clairville and Harmant, Louise J. Valentine, Byron and Langdon, Fred Brown, the Darling sisters, Adelina Roatino, Nick Adams and Gus Yorke, the Salomonskys, the Clover Trio, the Whites and the Murray brothers.

John B. Doris on Monday night next will present an original burlesque to meet the wants of patrons of roof gardens. "Little Casino" is its title. It or roof gardens. "Little Casino" is its title. It treats of the adventures of a bold filibuster captain, commissioned by New-York's Good Government Committee to rid the town of features and personages that have from time to time been bringing down upon her the scorn of Red Oak, Iowa, and Sandy Bottom, Mich. Gus Yorke will impersonate the wicked captain.

Among the entertainers on the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week are Jennio Yeamans, Eugene Sanger, Frank Ely and Frances Brooke, the Franchonette Sisters, Hastings and Marion, the Leroys, Tony Hart, Marguerice Ash-ton, Frances Locb and Dolly Tafferia, Herbert and Marie DeWolf.

Edmund Lyons will play Bottom in the open-alt production on July 30 of "A Midsummer Night"s Dream" at the Olympia Bicycle Park, Lenox-ava. and One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., in aid of the Abigall Free School and Kindergarten. Mr. Lyons's daughter. Gretchen, will play the part of Puck in this performance.

consequently larger revenue.

cial prosperity. She does care whether she gets her European mail in seven days or eight. One of these days there will be a daily mail and passenger service across the big ocean ferry, on a fixed schedule that will take no account of tides and with no need of lighterage or truckage between the steamships and the railroads. it will be a still greater thing for the whole country; as much greater as the whole country is greater than its greatest city. THE THIRST FOR GOLD The story of the Clondyke gold finds makes De Soto and Cartier seem less dreamers than we generally regard them. The movement toward Alaska, pushing in an irresistible stream that pays little heed to warning and will not be stopped by hardship, links this present, prosaic, material generation with all the ages of wonder and adventure. The heart still vibrates to the music of "The Chant Royal of Romance That Is Not Dead," as it did when Jason went hunting for the Golden Fleece. Thirst for gold and thirst for power still drive men onward to fight and maybe conquer, to suffer and maybe die, to trample and be trampled on, in spite of every effort to bring in a boneless civilization,

the Yukon's frozen diggings. Call it greed, avarice, sordidness, but those terms do not explain it. It is something more. Sane men will not die for mere money. They put their lives at stake only for a more exciting game. Most of the men who rush away to Alaska would probably be better off if they stayed at home. They are warned that it is madness to go without money and provisions, such as it takes a respectable small capital to provide. That capital invested in any good business, and followed up in the form of steady diligence with half the effort gold mining will require, would produce for the average man more of happiness and wealth than prospecting for gold mines will bring. Nevertheless, thousands will make the pilgrimage, tens will come back with millions a few score will be richer than if they had stayed at home, the majority will struggle there harder and with little more success than they would have struggled here. It is not wealth that makes them go. It is the chance of wealth, in part-the prospect of what our familiarly pious ancestors called godsends; we, more coldly moral, gambling gains. And then it is all the other things that chance implies-the glamour of the unknown, the posstbilities bound up in change, the thirst for adventure, the love of

defiant of the time checks of a socialistic para-

It is primal human nature that drives men to

These impulses take men to Alaska as they take men everywhere where new or abnormal conditions promise the opportunity, even the merest gambler's opportunity, for greater success and freer play for individual ambition than more conservative regions offer to adventurous but unplodding souls. Out of Rome went whis pers of fortune for daring conquerors, and hosts moved westward from the Asiatic nursery of

power, the old and sacred love of fame.

in fever to solve its mysteries. We laugh at Florida and Canada for gold, and wonder that they chased that phantom instead of planting Their miserable colonies, which forgot corn. provisions in their eagerness for yellow sand, are the scorn of the descendants of a less imaginative race of settlers. Yet four centuries later courting starvation. And, curiously enough, we are finding the dreamed of El Dorado. They always heard as they went forward that it was further inland till they wearled and despaired. So it was-beyond the Rockies. California and Alaska have justified their search, and for far later generations slaked the same old thirst for

The Socialist tells us it is an ignoble thirst. It brings hardship and misery, hatred and death. Like the King's Ankus, it kills thrice a night. And yet, with all its devastation, is it not a loadstone that draws onward? The Goths were the scourge of Rome, but the founders of Europe. Blood was mixed in the mortar of the New World structure, but mankind is the happier for its being built. Who shall say that it would be better if we had never settled California and avoided whatever troubles the settlement involved? Who with blood in his veins would throw away Alaska because of the hardship men will undergo to get there? Who to make men materially equal and give to all a comfortable, lazy living would deprive man of the uplifting power of the struggle to satisfy ambitions and desires? Hawkins was a slaver, Drake was a pirate, the Forty-Niners were not holy men, but the impulse of hope and life which filled Elizabethan England, the daring and energy poured out upon this continent in this century's search for wealth, make the world indebted to those lawless and restless spirits. The thirst for gold may mean sordid struggles, but it is due to a fever not half so material as the standard of life which would prescribe Socialistic community of goods and a

At the regular meeting of the Park Board yesterday a resolution was received from the Fine Arts Federation, in which that body expresses regret at the action of the Park Board in refusing to adopt the recommendation of the committee which reported upon the plans of the Botanic Garden. It does seem surprising that the Park Board, having asked advice of a skilled commission, should reject its counsel without doing its members or the public the scant courtesy of giving some reasons for its action. Or, rather, it would be surprising if it had not come to be understood that this is the regular mode of procedure adopted by city officials, and, questions of art are considered. If one wants his leg amputated he goes to a surgeon. If he wants legal advice he consults a lawyer. But

on the plaza, is flouted in the same fashion. At the last meeting, too, each member of the Commission named an architect, and these six Now, we have no intention to speak with dis these designs are presented, this Board, which

A recent circular of the Department of Agriseem insignificant indeed.

ing year.